THE GENESEE FARMER.

Vol. VI. **ROCHESTER, MARCH 19, 1836.** **No. 12.**

Published by Luther Tucker.

TERMS.—The Farmer is published every Saturday, making an annual volume of 416 pages, to which is added a Title-page and Index, at the low price of $2,50, or $2,00 if payment is made at the time of subscribing.

☞ All subscribers must commence with the volume, Jan. 1, or with the half volume, July 1. No subscription taken for less than six months.

☞ THE MONTHLY GENESEE FARMER is made up of selections from this paper, and published on the first of each month, forming, with Title-page and Index, an annual volume of 200 pages, at the low price of FIFTY CENTS a year, *payable always in advance.*

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1836.

Breaking and Milking Cows.

The proper management of cows to render them gentle and tractable is a thing of the first importance. The unpleasant consequences of attempting to milk unsubdued and irritable animals,—the loss of a swimming pail of milk,—"the long face, the grave step, an apology, and an empty pail,"—it is certainly always desirable to avoid. Even cows of naturally mild and gentle disposition, (for there is a great difference in them, as in almost all animals,) are sometimes completely spoiled by injudicious treatment. Where no sytem of management is adopted, and where animals are punished for bad conduct, merely as the convenience, caprice, or passion of the milker dictates, it is not to be expected that they will improve in manners, or become otherwise than a terror of female and finally of male milkers.

Whenever young cows show any thing of a rebellious disposition, the first thing they should be made to feel, is the *superior physical force* of man, in a decided and effectual manner. As soon as this is felt, the animal is overpowered, and prefers surrendering at once to contending further to manifest detriment. The best way to effect this, is to shut the animal up, and immediately accustom it to handling on every part, speaking to it at the same time in a loud firm voice a single word at a time, and at intervals. It will thus become familiar to us, and become conscious of superior power. This consciousness will be more strongly produced, if the handling be firm, and even rough. An animal should never, for the same reason, be spoken to in a *coaxing* voice, though a kind and soothing tone should always be adopted whenever it manifests submission. If it should show a disposition to resist, as by kicking, the act should be followed *instantaneously* by a *single* stroke of a whip, or other punishment. If this is *invariably* adopted, the animal soon submits, not finding it pleasant or profitable to resist. But never punish an animal unless it can be done instantly after the commission of the offence, and never strike but once; and above all, never get in a passion, for this will certainly spoil the whole. If an animal thus finds that bad behavior is always followed immediately by punishment, and that submission is always attended with kind treatment, it soon learns to distinguish one from the other; and a change in its manners is wrought in a remarkably short space of time. We have seen cows of several years of age, and apparently of almost incorrigible ferocity, completely metamorposed in this respect, so as never, for years, to show the slightest disposition to resist or disobey; but on the contrary to become even attached to their master. We need not ask how much more humane to the animal, or pleasant to the keeper, this is, than where a different course is pursued.

It will assist materially in the breaking of young cows, to accustom them to be frequently handled from the first year; and to enable them to acquire a familiarity with the voice and presence of man.

A heifer should never be allowed to have a calf till the early part of summer, or if deferred even until nearly the middle it will be no detriment. It will then be most vigorous, and there will then be a better supply of nutritious grass for food, which will cause a more perfect enlargement or swelling of the udder. The period of gestation in the cow, is, on an average, two hundred and eighty-seven days, or forty-one weeks, with a bull calf; a cow calf comes one week sooner.

The best cow may be spoiled by not milking clean; too much attention therefore cannot be paid to this subject. The udder should be perfectly drained to the very last dripping; for besides the extreme injury ultimately caused to cows by leaving a part of the milk, the last milk is always far the richest, according to the remark of an experienced Cheshire dairyman, "each succeeding drop the cow gives at a milking excelling the preceding one in richness."

Sore or chapped teats, so common an evil, may be very effectually prevented by washing them perfectly clean with cold water always before milking. Very bad cases have been thus perfectly cured in a few days.

Heating Rooms with Hot Air.

A correspondent in the south, whose communications we are always glad to receive, has furnished the following:

"I am much pleased with the article on Warming Houses with hot air; and will observe in addition thereto that heated air is but very imperfectly conducted through horizontal tubes. Heat has such a streng tendency to ascend vertically that but little will pass through tubes laid in that manner. Hence rooms that are directly over the furnace are made uncomfortably hot while those which require the heated air to be sent laterally only eight or ten feet, are scarcely warmed at all. This fact has been well tested in Philadelphia, and demands the serious attention of all who wish to adopt this mode of warming houses.

"One of my neighbors has a kitchen stove which had so little draught as to be nearly useless for heating the apartment, until the stove-pipe for convenience was extended into the third story, when the draught was so much increased as to enable him to burn damaged or half-decayed wood in it, and to make the room comfortably warm."

Our ideas on these subjects coincide with those of our correspondent; and probably the result of an experiment on a cook-stove in our own kitchen might prove useful if made public. The pipe entered the chimney scarcely six feet from the floor. It was placed low through fear that its heat would endanger the ceiling above it; and the consequence was, the stove frequently smoked. This discomfort has been almost entirely removed by raising the pipe rather more than a foot, which has materially increased the draught. It now enters the chimney about four inches below the ceiling; and to prevent the plaster from becoming heated, a long piece of sheet iron, bent a little on its sides, so as to *lie lengthwise on the pipe*,—intercepts the heat in its ascent. With this contrivance, the ceiling is now less heated than it was before the pipe was raised.

If we consider a stove-pipe as an inverted syphon, we may understand why it may be lead horizontally from the stove to a *distance*, provided it afterwards ascends to a sufficient *height* to cause a draught; and the *height* ought to be proportionate to the horizontal *distance*. The levity of the air by heating is much increased; and the pressure of the atmosphere, being greater at the stove than at the top of the pipe, a strong current rushes along it. In the same way, if a tube for conveying hot air from a furnace, be made to discharge it into the second or third story, after being led to a distance horizontally, we should expect there would be draught enough to answer the intention; but when we undertake to lead heated air horizontally, and then discharge it at the floor of the first story, disappointment must ensue, because we have not proportioned the ascent or height of the pipe to its horizontal distance.

Sowing Clover Seed.

Extract of a letter from a subscriber at Cayuga: "As the time for sowing clover seed is approaching, some note in your paper of practical farmers on that subject may be of some service, and save some the trouble of complaining of the loss or failure of their expected crop of clover. For several years past I have practiced sowing my seed the last of March or first of April, when we have frosty nights and thawing days. The mornings then are generally still—the surface of the ground s raised by the spars of ice formed during the night—and if the seed is cast on the ground such mornings, it finds its way through the crevices occasioned by the ice beneath the surface of the earth sufficiently deep to protect the young plant from the drouths of April or May, by which our clover crop is frequently destroyed, if the seed is sown when the surface of the earth is compact. Since I have practiced in this way, I have not failed in a single instance of having a full crop of clover."

Draining.

Extract of a letter from a subscriber at Salina: "I noticed in your paper of the 13th Feb. you

correspondent Mr. Fuller, speaks of draining, and of making use of wood instead of stone. I think Mr. Fuller's notions are very good, having in 1834, made an experiment by digging a drain 4 feet deep and 40 rods long, filling the bottom of the drain about two feet with wood, taking care to leave room for the water to discharge freely, laying on the wood a covering of straw, shavings, or brush, and filling the remainder with earth, which fully answered my expectations. I last spring made a similar drain 150 rods long, which discharged a constant stream, and at this time runs off with a good current, say ten inches wide and two deep; and as the drain is made through layers of gravel and clay, I do not know why it should not last one hundred years or more, as I suppose the wood will not rot at that depth under ground."

Destruction of Canada Thistles.

The following is also extracted from the same letter:—"In the Genesee Farmer of the 6th Feb. the question is asked by a correspondent, 'how can I with the least trouble destroy the Canada Thistle?' In my own practice, I have found that the thistle should, in no case, be molested by the plough early in the season; but let them grow until they are as near maturity as possible, and not bring any of the seed so far forward as to grow, and then without delay cut them down close to the ground, and with a good team and plough invert the sod, and with the harrow, cultivator and plough, with great care, keep from growing above ground till the 20th of Sept. or first of Oct., which will be in time to sow wheat —then in the spring sow the large kind of red clover seed, say 12 or 15 pounds to the acre, with a dressing of 4 or 5 bushels of plaster. If there are any plants of the thistle discovered, let the clover be mowed two seasons successively, and let the dressing of plaster be repeated each season, and if the land is rich and good, the clover will smother any plants that might have survived the operations of the plough, *provided* there are no stumps or stones on the surface to prevent the work being faithfully done.

"Since writing the above, I observe that one of your correspondents, speaking of subduing the Canada Thistle, says—'Plough in the spring, plant potatoes, and hoe,' &c. &c.; but in practice I have uniformly found that ploughing in the early part of the season has, in every case, added to their ability to spread, while on the contrary, to let them get their growth, and of course the strength of the roots becomes exhausted in a measure, then cut them down and plough them with care, the trouble of subduing them is comparatively small. Then, they should not be permitted to put their heads above ground long enough to breathe, but should have every plant cut off or turned under without delay."

Slippery Walks.

Dr. Franklin used to say that he could tell where good-natured people lived when the pavements were slippery, by their scattering ashes over the ice in front of their doors. We presume that was before Turkey Carpets came in fashion. It is found in these days that though the *risk* of having a broken limb is bad, the *certainty* of a dirty floor, is bad also; and some ladies think it better to step more carefully and avoid both. In the course of the winter however, the walks in front of our doors at different times, became not only icy, but so sideling as to be very unsafe; and we put into practice the following plan: We threw snow over the ice to the depth of an inch or more; if the snow was not frozen *quite dry*, it would stick and prevent all danger; but if the temperature was below the freezing point, we sprinkled water over it, which immediately cemented it to the ice. We could then walk over it in safety.

Seasoned Fire-wood.

We have traveled considerably in the course of this extraordinary winter, and have had opportunity to observe that too many farmers burn *green* wood. With some indeed it is not from choice, nor from negligence, except in leaving it corded up in the woods instead of bringing it home at the proper season; for so deep has been the snow, and so difficult has it been to break roads and to dig out the piles, that many have felt constrained to cut the nearest timber trees that they could reach. This may be a subject of less regret however, if they will learn wisdom from experience, and in future years depend as little as possible on the weather.

In regard to green wood, there is a great choice. Of our *worst* kinds we should set the elm perhaps, at the head of the list; and sooner than endure its simmering fires, we should be strongly tempted to burn old basswood rails, and then replace them as soon as we could in the spring. We are almost afraid however, to recommend such a measure. Our farms get out of repair soon enough by the gradual operation of natural causes, and we should be unwilling to hasten such a state except through the pressure of necessity.

Although to burn some sorts of green wood would overbalance our patience, yet there are other sorts that are more tolerable; and the very best kind that we know of, is *white-ash*. The farmer that can procure this for fuel, may live very comfortably, even when it is taken fresh from the stump.

We are aware that there is some discrepancy of opinion respecting the advantages of seasoned fire-wood. In "The Prompter," which was published many years ago, *green back-logs* were allowed as proper, but no other kind of green fuel; and we are much inclined to respect the judgment of that writer. Only *the front side* of a back-log ought to burn. It is more difficult to prevent a *dry* one from burning behind, and besides it is sooner consumed than a *green* one; and though a liberal portion of the heat generated by the latter, unites with the sap and passes off in a *latent* state, yet we think this disadvantage is more than counterbalanced by its *not* burning next to the back wall. For stoves however, we consider it very unphilosphical to say one word in favor of *green* wood.

We copy what follows, from a private letter; and our thanks are due to the writer for many similar favors. He is a farmer of the right kind; one that attends to his own business, and whose opinions are generally founded on the results of experience.

"Last winter and the present, we have been burning dry seasoned wood *with evident economy*, and a very considerable increase of bodily comfort. It is my intention to use no other kind in future. Several persons who have been in the practice of burning—or rather trying to burn—green wood, are now sensible of their error, and are willing to pay a small advance on wood that is well seasoned.

"It is a current opinion with many folks that cooking requires a greater quantity of *dry* wood to produce the same effect than of *green;* but I am now satisfied that this is a fallacy. These remarks serve to show that some at least are willing to quit old practices and prejudices, and to learn from experience."

Hunter's Patent Stone-planing Machine.

It appears from the Edinburg Quar. Jour. of Agriculture, that this machine which is now employed in the pavement quarries of Leys Mill, Forfarshire,—has for several years been gradually and steadily acquiring that perfection which it now possesses, and of which the first notice was brought before the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland about eight or nine months ago. It is worked by a steam-engine. From the report of a committee appointed by the Society to examine it, we make the following extracts:

"There were put upon the bed of the machine at the same time, three pavement stones in a rough state, and of unequal thickness; the *first* of which contained 12¼ superficial feet, requiring to be reduced two inches in thickness; the *second* containing 16½ superficial feet, and to be reduced one inch and a quarter; and the *third* containing 18 superficial feet, and to be reduced three quarters of an inch. The whole of these stones, amounting to 47 superficial feet, were reduced and polished by the machine in thirty minutes, including in this, the time occupied in shifting the irons.

"Your committee beg further to state, that with a view of comparing the working of the machine with hand labor, they interrogated Mr. Donald Mackay, master mason and builder in Arbroath, who stated that to have accomplished the same work in the ordinary way by the hand, would have occupied a good mason five days and a half, at a cost of 15s. 9d. according to the present rate of wages in this part of the country; whereas according to the calculations submitted by Mr. Lindsay Carnegie [the proprietor of the quarries] in his letter to the Secretary, and which your committee have every reason to believe correct, the expense would amount to about 1s. 7d.

"In addition to the trial above noticed, your committee saw stones of *a harder quality* from different quarries in the country, dressed by the machine with a corresponding advantage; and your committee cannot close this report, without expressing their conviction of the great advantages to be derived from the extended operation of Mr. Hunter's machine, as being the means of preparing for the market as pavement, a quality of stone which, without its assistance, could never be turned to account; as well as effecting a very great saving by its application to the dressing of all kinds of freestone, usually employed for hewn work, in particular in large works, such as harbors, piers, and bridges.

"Your committee beg leave also to report

that by the same steam-power, they saw in operation the same principle applied as an experiment to a turning machine, from which they are satisfied that it may be applied with economy and advantage to the turning of stone vases and other ornamental work."

An engraving, representing the machine from two different points of view, with references and explanations,—accompanies the account. Nothing is said of its expense.

Red Cedar Hedges, &c.

Our correspondent, who so kindly sent us seed of a new variety of the Tomato, and for which we offer him our best thanks —may find at page 369 of our last volume, all that we know about Red Cedar Hedges. Some years ago we sowed more than a peck of the seed in a young wood or coppice, and many of them grew, though probably not one-tenth of the whole number.

We have observed excrescences on our Red Cedars which are evidently the work of an insect; but we have not examined it, neither do we know that it would quit the Cedar to live on any other plant. There are excrescences indeed on a Michigan Rose six or eight rods from the Cedars, which *possibly* may be the work of the same animal. At page 378 of our last volume, it was shown that a depredator on the cedar was willing to extend its range into a thorn hedge. We do not suspect however, that the insect in our Red Cedars will ever injure our plums and cherries; for during a sojourn of several years, we have not observed it to evince any such disposition.

The Buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*) grows in this neighborhood, and we are willing to procure some of the seed for our correspondent, should he request it; but we know not why it is more suitable for hedges than many other shrubs which we could mention: This variety is nearly or quite destitute of thorns.* It is an *exotic;* and like every other exotic, requires great care and circumspection before we depend on it for so important a purpose as that of guarding a field.

Some years ago we planted a hedge of the White Mulberry on a ditch bank. The meadow-mice worked among the sods that had been laid up, and destroyed a number of the trees by gnawing the bark, which left gaps in the line, and which have never been closed, though we believe from recent inspection that it might be easily made a good hedge. It has never been properly pruned or dressed. We do not know why a mulberry hedge may not be equal to one of buckthorn, though we cannot assert from actual experiment that it would.

To recur to Red Cedar hedges—The germination of the seed is too uncertain, to render it advisable to sow them on the line intended for the hedge; and the trouble of guarding such diminutive seedlings against the grass and weeds, would be too great. In our opinion they ought to be grown in a nursery or seed-bed until they are one or two feet high; and then be set in the hedge at least one foot apart. The Red Cedar bears transplanting remarkably well.

* A part of the specific character of *R. catharticus* is "branches ending in spines," but in the variety under consideration these are wanting, and therefore it would be more unsuitable for hedges than the other variety. Some species of *Cratægus* are characterized as "spiny or not."

Cedar balls have been somewhat celebrated as a vermifuge; and we have very little doubt that the appendages on our trees, are the balls which have been in so much request. We have one now before us, of a very rough and irregular form, which measures nearly two inches in the longest direction.

Pruning the Raspberry.

Where this work was neglected in autumn, it should be done immediately, or as early in the spring as circumstances will allow. The old stems which bore last year are first to be cleared away; then select on each root, for next year's bearing, three four, or five, of the strongest of the last summer's shoots; the remainder, including all straggling stems, are to be cut off closely to the ground.

The shoots which are left, should be shortened by cutting off their tops to about four feet in height, and should then be tied to an upright stake driven close beside the root. This support will prevent their bing borne down by the weight of fruit and leaves next summer, or their being blown down by violent winds, and will also prevent their occupying too much ground by straggling beyond their limits.

At the same time they are pruned, if the state of the ground will admit it, the earth about their roots should be cleared entirely of grass and weeds, and well loosened with a hoe. If not, it must be done as early in the spring as practicable.

Every farmer who is not well supplied with this delicious fruit, and its best varieties, should take early measures to procure them. The ground it will occupy is almost nothing, the labor of cultivation is exceedingly trifling, it never fails of a crop, and this comes at a season when there is scarcely any other fresh fruit to be obtained.

St. Johnswort.

A correspondent (page 67) has inquired for a method of destroying this troublesome weed. We have been so careful to prevent its obtaining possession of our fields that we have had no experience *on a large scale* of the easiest way of subduing it; but judging from the nature of things, we submit the following views to the consideration of our readers.

As a general rule, plants are the most impatient of being disturbed when they are growing most vigorously, and especially if the disturbance effects the roots. We should therefore recommend to turn the St. Johnswort *under* when the young stalks are several inches high, with a deep regular furrow; and then for the purpose of smothering it completely, the ground should be thoroughly rolled. We should not venture to apply a harrow, unless the teeth were uncommonly light and short. The *broken* roots of some plants are almost sure to sprout; and though our present knowledge will not permit us to affirm this of the St. Johnswort, yet we know that several other species of *Hypericum* possess this property in a remarkable degree; and to keep on the safe side, we should therefore prefer closing up the *seams* between the furrows, by means of a thorn bush placed under the harrow.

Great care will be necessary to expel this weed from the road sides and fence corners; and in many cases, it would be a saving of labor to remove the fences so that the plough may make thorough work. No half-way measures will answer. It must be prevented from going to seed, and no hay which contains it, should be fed out near the barn-yard to contaminate the manure.

There is another thing of great account which ought to be adopted as a general rule: Never to sow grass seed, when we are ignorant of its origin, without a scrupulous examination. We are satisfied that other bad weeds besides the St. Johnswort, are often introduced through a want of such care.

Killing Thistles.

A correspondent wishes to know the best mode of killing Canada Thistles. We can answer in few words, that the only effectual remedy in all cases is never to allow them to breathe. Plants must have light and air, or they can live but a short time. The leaves are their lungs, and if the stalks or the leaves is never allowed to form, the root must perish. Any method of treatment then which effectually secures this object of never letting a plant show its head above the surface, will destroy the Canada thistle, or any other noxious weed, whether it be ploughings repeated as often as the roots spring, or cutting them off beneath the surface of the earth as often as they show themselves. We may return to this subject again—at present we have only room to repeat to our farmers—*never allow your Canada thistles to breathe.* G.

The Winter.

The past winter in the Genesee Country has been unprecedented in the uniformity of the temperature, and consequently in the uninterrupted good sleighing. Snow indeed has not fallen in this district during the three winter months to a greater depth than for many previous seasons, and the temperature has not shown a mean as low by nearly 2° for each day as that of 1831-2. Yet the uniform cold and repeated small additions of snow, have perpetuated the sleighing till the present time. It is yet tolerable in the country, but badly worn. Snow in the woods is 18 inches deep—but seldom a day passes without diminishing its volume, and for a week past the supply has failed. Subject as we have been of late to floods and freshets, the gradual disappearance of so great a mass of snow removes all apprehension of disaster from these sources.

The following table shows the temperature and depth of snow during the winter months for 5 years past.

Month.	1831–2	1832–3	1833–4	1834–5	1835-6
December	19.5	34.5	34.0	30.0	28.5
January,..	26.4	31.4	26.0	30.0	
February .	26.0	26.0	37.0	22.4	21.7
Me. 3 mo.	23.5	27.3	32.3	27.4	25.7
Snow,....	57.0	59.0	35.0	30.0	

Errata.—Page 56, col. 3, line 14, for "Dioscoreau" read *Dioscorea*—page 71, col. 1, line 4, for "Geneva" read *Genoa*—page 73, col. 3, line 36, for "plants" read *plans*—page 74, col. 2, line 29, for "work" read *week*—page 75, col. 2, for "Plerodactylus" read *Pterodactylus.*

Farmer, if all but yourself were blind, you would never want a broadcloth coat.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTERS FROM A FATHER,

Living in the State of New York,

To his Son in Western Pennsylvania.

NO. XII.

On the Culture of Barley and Peas.

To MY SON—Several crops, associated by long usage with the husbandry of the country, and so intimately interwoven with its policy as to be deemed indispensable, remain yet to be considered. Barley is one of them. To farmers who have soils adapted to its growth, the barley crop offers many advantages. Not only is barley an excellent preparation for wheat, but the crop itself justly merits great regard for its own intrinsic value. Its produce, in measure, is generally equal, or nearly equal, to that of oats, while in weight and quantity of nutriment it goes far beyond. The grain is as wholesome and nutritious as oats for all sorts of stock, unless an exception be allowed as to horses, and it is doubtful whether even such an exception should be taken. Hogs fatten well upon it, but for their use it should be ground, or cooked by boiling or steaming. The straw of barley is worth more for fodder than that of any other grain. Stock, in general, relish it better than other straw, and will consume it almost as readily as good hay.

In ancient times, barley was a principal article of bread stuff, and as such it was chiefly relied upon for the support of human life. At least such were the facts so far as we can learn them from sacred history. It was in barley fields that Ruth, the Moabitess, gleaned and gathered a subsistence for herself, and her mother-in-law. It was on barley loaves that the multitudes were miraculously fed by our Savior in the wilderness. In the history of ancient times, as recorded in the Bible, barley is spoken of as an article of food for human subsistence far more frequently than any other kind or species of grain. It cannot be doubted, that barley supplied much of the food that was required for the use of Apostles and early martyrs. Neither can it be doubted, that our Lord himself frequently partook of barley loaves. There is then due to barley that venerable and respectful regard which is usually felt in the contemplation of objects that were deemed valuable in ancient times. Barley is now no less an article susceptible of being wrought into loaves for human subsistence than it was when Ruth gleaned, and when our Lord broke and administered bread to his disciples and the starving multitudes. But the times and the customs are changed. Nevertheless, the barley crop is useful for many purposes, and certainly it merits a respectable standing among the other crops attached to the husbandry of the country.

Barley requires a rich soil, rather loamy, but not much inclined to clay. The description of a soil well adapted to the growth of barley, will scarcely differ from that of good corn ground. Soils that are distinguished for producing good corn will, under proper cultivation, rarely fail of producing good crops of barley. But in cultivating the barley crop, good tillage and good culture will always be indispensable. The ground must be rich, but not made so by the application of dung at the time of sowing the barley. Ground should always be selected for this crop to which dung was liberally applied the preceding year. Not only must the ground which is intended for the growth of barley be rich, but its tillage must be that of the first order. The barley crop, much less than many others, will suffer itself to be cheated without retaliating the injury. Whoever undertakes to cheat the barley crop, by neglecting to till the ground on which it is to grow in the best practicable manner, will in the end be cheated himself. His expectations of the crop will not be realized. Barley follows corn to admirable advantage. I have not cultivated it, nor do I recollect that I have seen it cultivated, in any other succession. Yet I do not suppose that its culture need be limited to ground on which corn grew the preceding year. Barley, as well as oats, and most other sorts of spring grain, should be sown as early in the spring as the weather and state of the ground will permit.

It is, I believe, the general practice, when barley is sown, to sow about two bushels of seed upon an acre. The quantity should vary, as in the case of every other grain crop, according to the time of seeding, and the quality and culture of the ground. It has become the practice of many, in places where rollers are used, to draw a roller over crops of young barley, after the blades have got up three or four inches above the ground. The same is done to oats, and might no doubt be done advantageously to several other spring crops. This agitates the ground anew, gathers it about the roots of the plants, and renders them far more thrifty in their future growth. It is, doubtless, an excellent practice. The roller too, and even a light harrow, are often used in the spring to admirable advantage on crops of winter wheat. The roller is an important implement of husbandry.

Care must be taken to harvest barley before it becomes entirely ripe, else many of the heads will drop off and be wasted. If the crop is of good length, and stands up well, cradling may be the best way of harvesting it, otherwise it will be far better to cut it with a naked scythe, and gather it without binding. The principal markets for barley are at the breweries, and I believe it brings a price nearly corresponding to that of wheat, as three to four. If there are no breweries in your vicinity, still you may find it profitable to cultivate barley on a small scale for your own use.

The crop to which I shall next call your attention, is that of peas. This is a valuable crop. It associates to peculiar advantage with both the wheat and pork husbandry of the country. As a preparation for wheat, nothing exceeds it. In the state of New York alone, thousands of acres are annually sown with peas, and of course as many acres are prepared, in the best manner, for wheat. To hogs the pea crop supplies the best of food. At least, there is nothing better for them at the incipient stage of their fattening, and fortunately the crop comes to maturity at a season to be peculiarly useful for that purpose.

The culture of the pea crop differs, in no material respect, from that of most others which are committed to the ground in the spring. The quantity of seed required, is about the same as for oats or barley. Good tillage should be practiced as well for the pea crop as for any other, and the seed should be committed to the ground as early in the spring as practicable.

I know not to what extent you and your neighbors have experimented on the culture of peas. I recollect to have heard something said on the subject, while present at a social circle in your neighborhood. The injury to which peas are subject from the pea bug was, if I remember correctly, offered as an objection to the culture of the crop. If the subject is properly understood, it will not appear that the insect complained of is so formidable an enemy to the pea crop, as is by many supposed. If peas are to be given to hogs soon after they are harvested, they are not in the least injured for that use by any thing which the bug may have done to them. It has been ascertained by many experiments, that the pea bug rarely, if ever, destroys the vitality of the pea. Bug eaten peas will germinate and come up perhaps as certainly, and the crop grow equally well, as if no injury had been done to them by the bugs. Yet the bug is a filthy and pestiferous insect, and should, if practicable, be banished from the crop. When the bugs have completed their excavations, the peas are greatly reduced in weight; they are so defiled as to be unfit for table use, and are worth much less for any use to which they can be applied, unless it may be for seed.

It is believed that, with proper precautions, accompanied with very little labor and expense, the pea crop can be entirely rescued from the depredations of these odious and mischievous insects. Scalding the seed in boiling water is said to be a certain preventive, while no injury need be done to the vital principle of the seed. An experienced correspondent of the Genesee Farmer, after having advised to sow seed uninjured by the bug, writes as follows: "If, however, the farmer cannot procure seed clean of bugs, let him heat water in a large kettle, and dip the basket containing the seed into the water when in a boiling state; keep them in *not more than one minute*, then throw them on a floor, and strew on plaster." Thus writes the correspondent. The process will admit of many variations. The plaster is of no use as a bug-destroyer, and can be useful only as a stimulant to the crop. As the object is to destroy the bug without injuring the vitality of the seed, the only care will be to scald the seed sufficiently to effect the one object, and not endanger the other. I have found by my own experience, that seed corn may be immersed in boiling water, and kept in it a very short time, perhaps a minute, without injuring its vitality. The same is doubtless true as to peas. Yet in trying these experiments, prudent care, combined with good judgment, will always be necessary.

Another precaution to be used in guarding against depredations by pea bugs, is to sow old seed. Several correspondents of the Genesee Farmer have affirmed, that if seed be used that has been kept over one year, the crop will be free from bugs. The principles on which the two experiments depend, appear to be the same. At the time of spring seeding, peas of the last year's crop are usually infested with bugs. If sown without having any thing done to destroy the bugs, these insects will, about that time, leave the peas, and still, in a manner to me un-

known, continue to exist in the vicinity, until they can have an opportunity of propagating their species on the new crop. Scalding the seed kills the insects, and at once puts an end to their mischievous operations. Peas that have been kept over one year, are already free from bugs,and the reason is because the bugs have lived out their day, and their race, as to the parcel of peas with which they were connected,has become extinct. It is, I apprehend, to be attributed to this principle, that peas sown later than the tenth of June, are not often injured by bugs. At that time the bugs have lived out their day, and are dead. It seems, therefore, that the only precaution necessary to be used in guarding against damages by pea bugs, is to sow seeds in which there are no living insects to be the mothers of a new progeny. A Father.

New York State, February, 1836.

Cultivation of the Chinese Mulberry:

Extracts from the letter of Joseph Davenport to William Kenrick, with Remarks.—No. 5.

BY W. W. B.

Hitherto we have been of opinion, that the Chinese Mulberry could be but little depended on in the northern states, but might be cultivated with success in the southern and south-western states, where the season is much longer, and the winters milder. Our opinion is changed in regard to the practicability of cultivating it successfully here. It would appear from the following extract, that, in the opinion of Mr. Davenport, the principal advantage which the states south of us would have over us, is the longer season they would have for carrying on the silk business, and its requiring less care in the selection of the soil and situation, and in the cultivation of it; that with due attention to these, the states north of us might advantageously engage in the silk business with this Mulberry.

17. "Our neighbors in the states north of us can advantageously engage in the silk business with the Chinese Mulberry, if soil, location and cultivation be resorted to, as here described, that will mature the tree before winter. This tree comes recommended from its native soil as well adapted to the high northern parts of China. The length of the season has nothing to do with its wintering, if it is prepared, and if not, though it may be located many miles south of us, it will be destroyed. More care will be necessary in choosing soil, &c. as we go north; long seasons are preferable to short ones, as they will afford more time to prosecute the business. But the great value of this tree consists in its continuing so long, and furnishing at all seasons of its growth, such an abundance of suitable food for the young and full grown silk worm—the leaves of the common tree becoming spotted early in the season, and unfit for use."

Of this last fact we were not aware. The Chinese in this respect certainly possesses a superior advantage over the White. It possesses several others. It yields a greater amount of foliage—the leaves are very large, measuring some of them from 10 to 12 inches long, by 8 or 10 inches wide—they are thus much easier gathered—there is less of the hard fibrous substance which is rejected by the worms, as in the ribs of the leaf, than in the White—they are more nutritious, and yield a greater quantity of silk. This tree affords a supply of leaves the whole season, as it is constantly putting forth new ones till autumn, the young and tender leaves being suitable for the worms in their early stage, and the mature full grown leaves in their advanced stage. Thus it presents the important advantage of enabling the cultivativor to prosecute the silk business the whole season.

18. "But this disposition in this tree, of continuing long in growth, that so much enhances its value, will be liable to cause its entire destruction, if not properly managed. This tree has had the misfortune, being highly esteemed, to find itself located in rich soils and gardens highly manured, which would protract the growth of many forest trees to the frosts of autumn; and thus, as expressed by Mr. Whitemarsh, 'we kill the tree with kindness.' If our friends in Mansfield can make the rearing of silk worms a source of profit by a few weeks use of the common tree, what may we expect when the eye of the traveler is constantly meeting, on almost every farm, plantations from one to fifty acres, clothed like a cornfield with their rich foliage, and the same soil, cocoonery, apparatus and hands, employed from the opening of the leaf in spring, to the severe frosts of autumn, a term of nearly six months—and even longer by picking the leaves before severer frosts, as they may be kept much longer than the leaves of the White Mulberry—and the same set of hands may spend the winter in reeling and preparing the silk for market. What business promises equal profits?"

The bright vision of this writer we hope one day to see realized, when extensive plantations of this tree shall most every where greet the eye of the traveler as he passes through our country. It would be easy to show what immense profits would be derived from the prosecution of this business. In a future communication we may say something on this point.

The following extract shows the strong conviction and belief of the writer of the ultimate success in the cultivation of this tree in our climate, and of the vast source of wealth to be derived to our country from the growth and manufacture of silk.

19. "After having four years' experience in the cultivation of this Mulberry, notwithstanding the fears expressed in many periodicals of its ability to endure our climate, *I can say that I believe it will far exceed the most sanguine expectations ever entertained of it in this country.* I expect to be fully compensated for the many losses I have sustained in its cultivation—for I hope and expect to see the day, and that not far distant, when the growing and mannfacture of silk will become a source of greater wealth to this country, than the raising and manufacture of both wool and cotton."

We hope indeed that Mr. Davenport will be amply compensated for the losses he has sustained, by future entire success and a rich return of profits for his labors. His anticipation of the future increase and prosperity of this lucrative branch of business in our country, we think is not too ardent to be realized. With the great and increasing demands for silk fabrics at home and abroad, creating a market which can never be glutted, with a soil and climate adapted to raising the Mulberry and silk of as fine quality as is produced in the world, what should prevent this article becoming one of the great staple commodities of our country?

The writer concludes with the following strong testimony in favor of this tree.

20. "Should the tree kill to the ground annually in the fall and sprout in the spring, I should prefer it to all others for the silk business. These are my present views—the result of my observations and experience—further experience no doubt will furnish new ones."

We have extended our remarks on the several parts of this letter beyond what we intended. Our object has been to call attention to the subject, and to throw what feeble light we could upon it. It is one on which many are inquiring. With such these extracts, we trust,will not be devoid of interest or utility. And if the present writer in his remarks has been able to place any of the facts and opinions advanced by this intelligent practical gentleman in a forcible light, and to awaken attention to the subject, he is amply recompensed for his pains. We are fully persuaded of the importance of raising this Mulberry for the culture of silk, from a conviction of its great superiority over every other kind, and its ability to endure the severity of our climate. Mr. Gideon B. Smith, in a letter to Nath. G. M. Senter, (see Silk Culturist, page 65,) urges it most imperatively on him, "not to neglect immediate attention to the rearing of an orchard of *Morus multicaulis*, as those whose foresight enables them to make favorable preparation, will unquestionably share most largely in the benefits of its introduction for food for the silk worms."

W. W. B.

On Building Smoke-Houses.

BY SILAS CORNELL.

A Lover of Good Bacon, in number ten of the Genesee Farmer, wishes to know the best method of smoking. He has well suspected that his brick smoke-house is too close, and his experiments in making holes in the door were an aim at the right thing, but the ventilation was by no means sufficent. A brick smoke-house is not well adapted to the purpose; many persons have gone to an extra expense to erect such a building, which finally does not answer the purpose. Mine is formed with a cellar 2 feet deep, walled with rough stones, and the earth raised against the outside to the top of the wall. On this stands a building 6 feet square, boarded in the manner of a barn—boards set upright, but not closely jointed or battened. This affords about the proper ventilation—the meat dries, and smokes in fine order. The best article for producing smoke is sound maple wood well seasoned; with this a slow and constant fire may be maintained, besides giving the meat a better flavor than most other wood. Silas Cornell.

Celebrated Eye-Water.

Mr. Tucker—John Morgan, formerly of Lima, obtained the following recipe for an eye-water, from a German Physician, which he made and vended for many years with celebrity. When he was about to remove to Michigan, he gave the recipe to a friend and swore him to keep it a secret. Afterwards a neighbor found it lying on

the table, and copied it, and is now freely giving it to his friends. To aid him in his philanthropy, I send you a copy for publication in the Genesee Farmer.

One ounce Sulphate of Iron, or Copperas,
Half ounce Sulphate of Zinc, or White Vitriol,
One pint of soft water.

Pains should be taken to obtain the ingredients pure, and to filter the solution through filtering paper, or several thicknesses of cloth, in order to further purify and free it from the feruginous coloring matter of the copperas.

A Leaf from a Farmer's Note Book.

BY OBSERVER.

All farmers by general consent have been divided into two classes, the lucky and the unlucky; and when we commenced farming for ourself, we fancied there was some choice as to the class in which in after years we should find ourselves ranked. Although firmly convinced that nine times out of ten, what is called good or bad luck is owing to care and diligence or carelessness and improvidence; that under the blessing of heaven success rarely fails to wait upon industry, economy, and perseverance; and remembering that "the gods help those that help themselves," we early determined, by making memorandums of some things of peculiar importance, to thus assist memory, and leave less to chance recollections. As a specimen of the way we managed, we present the following extracts, partially with reference to the season of the year, merely adding the probability, that should these prove acceptable, more may follow.

"*Mem.* Since in farming every thing depends on taking time by the forelock, and as it is certain if we allow our work to get the start of us in the spring, we shall find it up-hill work the rest of the year; it is important that we now ascertain whether all is ready for commencing our spring and summer work to advantage. The month of March then is the time to examine farming implements, and find what new ones are required, and what old ones are to be repaired. A point or bolt wanting to a plough, or rivet or band on a harrow frame, a lynch-pin in a wagon or cart, a defective hoe, scythe, or cradle, are things of little consequence in themselves, yet they are frequently to the farmer serious affairs, by the waste of time and money they occasion when not looked to in season. No man can reasonably expect to succeed as a farmer who does not use good tools—who does not have a place for every thing, and every thing in its place.

"*Mem.* Have we all the implements which we shall find necessary as the season advances, in order to expedite business, save labor, or prevent loss? If there should be one wanting which we can prepare, now is the season to enter upon its construction. Take for instance the single horse-rake, one of the most valuable labor saving machines, and one so simple in its construction than any farmer or mechanic can make one. At the most not more than two days' work would be required in making a rake, and the saving of hay and labor in a single season will not unfrequently be thribble that amount. Now, therefore, while little else can be done to advantage, see that the horse-rake, or whatever else of farming implements are required, be provided for the summer.

"*Mem.* As we are convinced by observation, and in part by experience, that farmers frequently suffer great loss by not having good seeds, and in sufficient quantities, prepared for their own use when wanted, no neglect of this kind shall be tolerated by us. As far as possible our seeds, both of grain and ordinary vegetables, shall be of our own production—not saved or sown from plants selected for seed because they are fit for nothing else, but because their quality and ripeness render it probable that plants produced from them will succeed. The man who plants corn taken at hazard from his crib—who eats or sells his good potatoes, and plants the refuse—who is content with seeds gathered from garden vegetables of inferior quality, *may* succeed and find a good harvest, but much oftener will find himself in a fair way to be ranked with the unlucky tillers of the soil who call themselves farmers.

"*Mem.* Belonging to the class of farmers who are lovers af good fruit, and who are willing to take some little pains to gratify both the eye and the palate, March must not pass without ample preparation for, and if the season will admit, practice of grafting. This is a business every farmer should do for himself, and not trust to every strolling vagabond that offers his services for that purpose. Nothing scarcely can be more vexatious, than after having paid an extravagant price for some favorite grafts, to find when they begin to bear that you have been grossly cheated, and that the kind produced is no more like the kind expected, than the crab apple is like the bough sweeting. The lucky farmer will cut his own scions as far as practicable, make his wax, and set them, and may then wait with confidence the result of his own labor.

"*Mem.* March is a month that requires extra care and attention to the state of the flocks and the herds, if we would bring them through profitably and safely. There are too many who are contented if their oxen and cows merely live, and think they are on the way to wealth, if of their sheep they lose not more than ten per cent. Such should learn without delay, that ten cows well kept through the winter will be worth thirty per cent. more than if found starved, lean, and poverty stricken at the commencement of summer. So one yoke of cattle in good order, will do nearly double the work through the spring months that a yoke will poor and weak—a pair that the driver must allow to rest against the fence every bout, and through which, should the sun shine, the ten commandments might be read, so thin and shadowy are they. The lucky farmer will now give his working cattle a little extra feed; and when the spring comes, his horses and oxen will not faint and fall by the way. It is the trifles which make up the sum total of prosperity. Few men have an opportunity to be great in great things; the true test of mind is, ability to be great in little things. OBSERVER.

Wool Growing.

BY W.

As wool growing is becoming a business of the greatest importance in our country, and the diseases to which the sheep is liable a subject of frequent inquiry and investigation, I am willing to forward a method of destroying the worms in the head of those valuable animals, as communicated by my friend M. S. now deceased. Having, he says, lost a number of my fine merinos by that cause, I dissected the heads of several of them, and found a number of worms in each—I think in one nearly forty, of various sizes, from three-fourths of an inch in length down to a small size. They were seated in and about the cavity of the brain. By applying a decoction of tobacco, found it destroyed them. Hence he procured a syringe with a small pipe, which he thrust far into the sheep's nostril, and ejected a strong decoction of tobacco, which evidently killed the worm, and caused the animal to sneeze and throw them out. This practice he pursued whenever he observed an indication of the worm, which was observable by the sheep holding up their head in agony, then thrusting it down to the ground, running at the nose, &c.; the result was, his flock became healthy, and lost none afterwards to whom the remedy had been applied. The remedy is easy, and I believe will be found effectual. Try it for yourselves. W.

Best Varieties of the Sweet Apple.

BY HAMBURG.

MR. TUCKER—I noticed an article in the Monthly Genesee Farmer on the various uses and valuable properties of the sweet apple for fattening hogs, cattle, &c. I am impressed fully with the belief, that sweet apples for fattening hogs and cattle are, when compared with the expense of cultivation, invaluable, though my experiments are quite limited as to the practical results. But the object of this communication is, to make some suggestions as it regards varieties, together with the seasons of ripening. It is remarked, I think, justly, that the early sweet Bough is worthy of particular attention, as being an excellent sweet apple, and as far as my knowledge extends, quite the best of the early varieties. There are two kinds of this Bough: the smaller kind is raised and much preferred in the county of Dutchess as being much the richest and most valuable, and quite as early—both excellent eating apples. The latter kind I have never seen in the western counties. The early Leicester Sweeting is also an apple of equal value, but about two weeks later. This is an excellent bearer, and will keep well to October. The Pound Sweeting comes along now, and is a good and profitable apple—also the Cabashire Sweeting, which is both large and fine. Then the Wing Sweeting, Tift Sweeting, Jersey Sweeting—also the Crow Egg. The Wing and Tift Sweetings are remarkably sweet, of a middling size, and very delicious for eating—also excellent bearers. Another remarkable quality is, they are fine for eating in October, and if they are put up with care, they are equally as good in the months of April and May, after being kept over the winter. They are fine through the winter for store hogs. The length of their season, the richness of their flavor, and the crops yearly produced by each tree, render them worthy the particular attention of every farmer. The Jersey Sweet is no less worthy of culture as it regards its qualities. In its richness and deliciousness for eating, &c., it is not surpassed by any other sweet apple in the state. There are a few kinds which I find among the selections made by persons grafting about the country that exceptions might be taken too,

among which I will mention the pumpkin Sweeting, Golden Sweeting, &c. I am well acquainted with these fruits, and in my humble judgment they are not worth cultivating. In the first place they are a very coarse apple, and quite liable to be watery at the core, and they will not keep any length of time; and further, there are others to be obtained that, to say the least, are much more valuable. One remark respecting grafting: I discover, from a number of years' observation, that the best time for grafting is as early as the weather in March will admit of their being set the best, as those early set generally grow much more thriftily and much larger the first year than those set late.

Respectfully, &c. HAMBURG.

On Smoking Bacon.

BY J. SANFORD.

Mr. Tucker is at liberty to inform the Lover of Good Bacon, that if he would have his bacon well smoked he must build his house on correct principles, and smoke it effectually. The building may be of stone, brick or wood, but wood is the best. The roof only should be tight—in every other part openings should be made, so as to give the smoke a free current or draft in and from every direction, and without which it is impossible to smoke meat as it should be.

The meat should hang at least 3 or 4 feet from the ground, and in no case touch each other. The fire to be constant and steady, with as little heat as possible, and continue say 12 to 15 days. Green nut or sugar maple wood is the best for smoking. I have pursued this course for the last eight years—have smoked from 30 to 50,000 pounds a year, and always have the fine color, and free from any of the imperfections of which a Lover of Good Bacon complains. I have a stone smoke-house, so constructed that I can stop all the air holes when I have done smoking, where my family supply usually hangs until consumed, and safe from all insects.

I am respectfully your ob't serv't,

Marcellus, March 8, 1836. J. SANFORD.

Corn Bread.

BY ELIZA.

If the editor of the Genesee Farmer will permit me to occupy a small space in his valuable journal, I will take the liberty to communicate one or two modes to make corn bread. They may be interesting to some of its fair readers, and peradventure assist them to give more variety to the cheer of the domestic board.

Snow Bread.

This is made by taking a quart of corn flour, and mixing intimately with it a table spoonful of lard. Then take two full quarts of snow and stir it well in the flour with a spoon; pack it close in the pan or oven in which it is to be baked, and submit it to a quick fire. If managed successfully, it will be found to be a far better article of its kind, than the famous *snow soap*, which attracted so much of the attention of our good housewives some years ago. It is exceedingly light and spongy, and will require nearly three quarters of an hour to bake.

Corn Rolls.

Take a quart of meal, a spoonful of lard, and two spoonfuls of yeast; mix with warm water until the dough is quite soft. Set it in a warm place at night to rise, and bake it in a pan or in cakes in an oven for breakfast. Both this and the snow bread bake very well in a stove.

Virginia, 3 mo. 1. ELIZA.

Meteorological Journal,

KEPT AT LEWISTOWN, FULTON CO., ILLINOIS, IN LAT. 40.27, FOR JANUARY, 1836.

Days.	S. rise.	Noon.	S. set.	9 P M.	Remarks.
1	18	13	38	24	Clear.
2	30	10	36	36	Cloudy and some rain.
3	10	15	45	10	Misty and rainy.
4	37	10	36	33	Wet & foggy, sprinkling of snow.
5	34	17	45	44	Cloudy and some rain.
7	36	52	46	38	Cloudy.
8	32	42	36	28	Clear.
9	28	33	26	18	do.
10	12	33	30	28	do.
11	30	33	32	34	Cloudy and some rain.
12	15	27	19	17	Clear.
13	16	33	22	13	Clear and cloudy.
14	18	26	25	26	Cloudy and 2 inches of snow.
15	28	38	35	38	Cloudy.
16	29	33	33	33	do.
17	33	40	30	31	Clear.
18	7	24	19	13	do.
19	18	34	30	22	Cloudy.
20	29	34	32	40	do.
21	17	16	10	2	do.
22	2	18	12	3	2° below 0—clear.
23	8	16	12	12	8° below 0—clear.
24	14	35	32	26	Clear.
25	0	20	14	10	Clear, cloudy, snow ½ an inch.
26	7	8	8	10	7° below 0—clear.
27	5	14	10	2	Cloudy and clear.
28	8	22	20	20	8° below 0—10° below 0 at [daybreak—clear.
29	28	15	38	26	Cloudy—clear.
30	17	28	16	9	Clear.
31	9	3	2	6	3° above 0—all others below.

WINTER AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—It is said that the present winter has by far exceeded in intense cold, and abundance of snow, any other since 1812, when the power of Napoleon was overthrown by it in Russia—the snow this winter varying from three to six feet, and the thermometer standing 15 degrees below zero in the houses. There as here, the winter was ushered in by tremendous gales, doing great damage to the shipping, besides vessels arriving in port have had in many instances their crews half frozen. Shepherds while attending their flocks, and travelers while passing, have sunk beneath the intense cold to rise no more. If the accounts are to be relied on, the present winter has been severe beyond example.

Rail-Roads in the United States.

It is estimated on good authority, that at this time, the rail roads in the United States, either actually under contract, or in progress of being surveyed, amount to more than three thousand miles. Each yard of the highest iron rails, fit for a rail road, weighs sixty-two and a half pounds. As there are 1760 yards in a mile each mile of rail road with a double track, will require two hundred and thirty-eight tons of rails, besides chains, screws and bolts, amounting in the whole to at least 250 tons of iron per mile—250 multiplied by 3000, is seven hundred and fifty thousand tons of iron, that will shortly be used in the United States, in the construction of rail roads.

Such is the demand for rail road iron in England for the American market, that common Bar Iron, which one year ago, was worth only £6 10s. sterling in Wales, is now worth £9 10s. at the Welsh works; as appears by the British Prices Current.

It is stated in the New York papers that at this time, contracts have been actually made in England by American Houses, for four hundred thousand tons of rail road iron, to be shipped to this country.

£9 10s. sterling is about forty-five dollars of our money; but rail road iron costs more than common bar iron, and is at this time worth at least $50 per ton, at the works in Wales or Staffordshire. Four hundred thousand tons of iron, at $60 pr. ton is *twenty Millions of Dollars*, that the people of the United States are bound to pay to the English by their present contracts for rail road iron. If all the projected rail roads of this country shall be laid down with British iron rails, we shall pay to the English nation within the next seven years, at least *Fifty Millions of Dollars for rail road iron.*

And yet, we have in our Mountains, both iron ore and coal, of the best quality, and in quantities sufficient to yield iron for the whole world.—*Pennsylvania Telegraph.*

List of Payments

For the Farmer from March 5, to March 18, 1836.

For vol. 6.

David Ely.
Geo. S. Loomis.
Jesse Munson.
Cha's A. Rose.
Horace Hills.
Lyman A. Spaulding.
Ephraim Gregory.
H. M. Marks.
Sam'l Howard.
Norman Durkee.
Alden T. Corey.
Chester Moses.
Henry H. Fowler.
M. Davis Jr.
Israel Hull.
Arba Blodget.
Daniel Curtiss.
M. A. Powell.
Jedediah Garrett.
Marcus Curtiss.
John Timmerman.
Moses Beecher.
George Hawley.
L. Chandler Ball.

For vol. 5.

Abel Baldwin.
Jonn Bowman.
Francis Linck.
John W. Staunton.
Warren Wilcox.

For vols. 4 & 5.

Jacob Graves.
Orrin White.

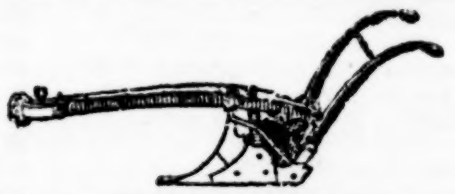
First half of vol. 6.

Giles Benson.
Richard Talcott.
Noble F. Roys.
Col. H. Phœnix.

From Oct. 1, 1835, to Ap. 1, 1836.

David Scofield.
Warren Buckland,
John Dunning.

Asa Kelly, from Oct. 1835, to Oct. 1836.
Mosley Hutchinson, for vols. 5 and 6.
Sayres O. Nichols, for vols. 6, 7, and ½ of 8.
Moses Eames, for vol. 6 and ½ of 7.



Rochester Plough Factory,

(JACKSON'S OLD STAND,) NO. 90, STATE STREET.

THE subscriber is now finishing a large assortment of Ploughs of the most approved patterns, and warranted of first rate eastern castings and good timber.

Also—Cultivators and Road Scrapers, made of cast iron, and a first rate article. A general assortment of Shares, Land Sides, and other articles for repairing, constantly on hand, which he flatters himself will be an inducement to farmers to give him a call, instead of buying ploughs that are sent into the country from a distance, and no certainty of getting shares, &c. for repairing Repairing done at short notice. Cash paid for old cast iron.

P. D. WRIGHT.

Rochester, March 12, 1836. mar 18-f3trf

Maple Sugar,

Every sugar boiler knows how to make maple sugar, but every one does not know how to make *good* maple sugar. The material of foreign sugar is the same; the difference in quality and price, results in the processes by which it is manufactured and refined. The art of making good sugar consists in freeing it from all impurities, which may effect its flavor or appearance. With the same care the juice of the maple will make as good sugar, and as white, as the juice of the cane. Every family who make maple sugar, may add one-third to its market value by the simple process we are about to detail, and which it will cost them but a trifle to adopt. It is the process by which Havana sugars are brought to the purity and whiteness which we see them in our market. We take it from Chaptal, who manufactured sugar extensively from the beet, and who here describes the process he successfully pursued.

We will first give the processes of purifying the juice and the syrup. The juice (of the beet) is first heat to a temperature of one hundred and eighty deg., thirty-two deg. below the boiling point, when some milk of lime, prepared by throwing some warm water on to lime, is thrown in, and the liquor well stirred. As soonas the first bubble makes its appearance, the fire is extinguished, and the liquor left at rest. A scum rises, thickens, dries and bardens. The liquor becomes clear. The lime unites with the mucilage and settles to the bottom. The scum is removed, and the clear liquor drawn off. The process requires an hour, and sometimes much more. The syrup is afterward refined by animal charcoal and the whites of eggs, and filtered through a coarse, thick, rough cloth. Moulds of tin or other material are prepared, of any size, of a conical shape, like the form of a sugar loaf, with a stopper in the small or lower end. When sufficiently reduced, the syrup is turned into them; as soon as granulation has begun on the surface and sides, the crust is broken with a spatula, and the whole stirred well; after which it is left alone. After this the process of whitening or claying is thus managed: the clay is first thoroughly washed, till it requires such a degree of consistency as not to flow when placed on a smoothe and slightly inclined board. It is then thrown on to the sugar in the moulds. The moisture penetrates the loaves, deprives the sugar of its color, and passes out at the point of the mould, which should now be unstopped. The clay, deprived of its water, shrinks and dries, and is removed. A second, and sometimes a third application of clay is made, before the sugar attains its desired whiteness.

Gypsum.

If Sir Humphrey Davy and others are right, in supposing that plaster of Paris constitutes a specific food for some plants, and that it requires four or five hundred parts of water to render it soluble, so that it may be taken up by their absorbent vessels—and we are inclined to believe they are right—plaster ought to be sown upon grass grounds in March, so that the vernal rains may carry it into the soil, where there is constant moisture to decompose it, and where the roots, the mouths of plants, are waiting to receive it. There is much doubt among farmers, as to the *manner* in which this mineral benefits farm crops, and whether it benefits only a *few* and *which* these are. It is generally conceded, that upon porous and dry soils, it does benefit clovers, corn, potatoes, peas, and generally all plants having broad and succulent leaves. But it is a matter of doubt, at least in our minds, whether its application is directly beneficial to timothy, wheat, rye, or barley. Now is the time for every farmer to satisfy himself upon these points.—Let him sow a strip of his grass in March, another in April, and another in May, with gypsum, and note the difference, if any. Let him sow a strip on his wheat, his rye, his timothy, and his barley, leaving adjoining parts unplastered. The results cannot fail to instruct him in its operation and its use. Facts thus established by repeated observation, become science, and are useful to the wourld; and although the term may be contemned by the ignorant farm ers, it constitutes the basis of all improvement in the arts of civilization and refinement. Any experiments made in pursuance of these suggestions, will be gratefully received and recorded.

Meteorological Table,

KEPT AT ROCHESTER, FOR FEBRUARY 1836.

Days.	10 A. M. therm.	barom-eter.	winds.	sky.	10 P. M. therm.	barom-eter.	winds.	sky.
1	07	29,35	w	cloudy*a*	02	29,40	N w	cloudy*b*
2	01	29,50	N w	do*a*	04	29,50	N w	do*d*
3	10	29,55	w	do*b*	11	29,55	w	do*b*
4	08	29,85	N w	do*c*	03	29,85	N w	do*a*
5	07	29,90	N w	fair	00	29,80	N w	fair
6	10	29,85	s w	do	10	29,80	E	do*h*
7	25	29,75	s	do	30	29,65	s	do
8	32	29,50	s w	do	23	29,35	w	cloudy*e*
9	25	29,32	w	cloudy	26	29,40	N w	do*a*
10	26	29,55	w	fair	23	29,80	w	fair
11	25	30,00	s w	do	26	30,00	E	cloudy*b*
12	34	29,75	s	cloudy*d*	37	29,65	s E	do*f*
13	28	29,65	N E	do*d*	23	29,65	N E	do
14	13	29,60	N w	do*a*	09	29,50	N w	do*d*
15	24	29,15	s	fair*d*	15	29,30	N	do*i*
16	14	29,60	N w	do*a*	16	29,60	w	do
17	24	29,60	E	do	12	29,90	w	fair
18	14	29,95	s	do	06	29,90	N E	do
19	30	29,75	s	do*e*	28	29,65	s E	cloudy
20	43	29,55	s	do	39	29,55	s	do*f*
21	37	29,65	N w	cloudy	36	29,60	w	do
22	44	29,65	s w	fair	42	29,60	s w	do
23	46	29,45	s	cloudy*f*	12	29,40	w	do*f*
24	38	30,40	w	do	26	29,20	N E	do*c*
25	18	29,55	N w	fair*g*	16	29,70	N w	do
26	25	29,55	s E	cloudy	16	29,55	N E	do*j*
27	22	29,70	w	fair	19	29,80	w	do*b*
28	24	30,15	w	do*a*	12	30,05	s w	fair
29	32	29,75	s	cloudy*a*	37	29,30	s w	do

MEANS.—Ther. 21.7—Bar. 29.63—Snow 16 inches.

a snows, ½ inch—*b* snows—*c* snows, 2 inches—*d* snow 1 inch—*e* thaws—*f* rain—*g* high wind, blustering—*h* pleasant—*i* spring water 46°—*j* snow 3 inches.

Albany Nursery.

THE proprietors are happy to announce to their patrons, and the public at large, that in addition to their ordinary supply of Fruit & Ornamental

TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS.

they will have for sale, when the spring opens,

5000 Pear Trees,
2000 Plum Trees,
1000 Cherry Trees,
300 Apricot Trees,
200 Black European Mulberry Trees,
100 Double white flowering Hawthorn,
100 New Scarlet Hawthorn,
1000 Gooseberries. selected sorts,
200 Assorted Grapes, for Grape Houses,
1000 Filberts,

Together with yellow and scarlet flowering Horse Chestnuts, Mountain Ash, Salisburia adiantifolia, new Roses, Dahlias and Green-House Plants. The whole have been selected by one of the partners, principally in the London Nurseries, packed under his direction, and were shipped the 10th February. From the experience of several years, we presume they will reach us in good condition. The Pears embrace all the new Flemish and French varieties, several of which were in eating when the selections were made early in January. The other Fruits are also selected with reference to their good quality. Their assortment of Dahlias will now comprise five to six hundred varieties, embracing the finest of Europe as well as America. The Gooseberries have been selected from the finest collections in England and Scotland. There will be no advance in ordinary prices.

Orders, post paid, with responsible references, will be promptly attended to. BUEL & WILSON.

mar 12-f3w

WILLIAM ATKINSON, REAL ESTATE BROKER,

17, *Exchange-street, Rochester.*

BUYS and sells Farms and City Property on commission, and attends to the collection of Mortgages.

☞ Several valuable Farms for sale.

February, 1836. feb 20f6m*

1000,000 Silk Worm Eggs,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having promised to supply so many individuals who called to see his worms at work last year, and he having already sold so many, deems it proper to advise those who have not yet received any, and are intending to have some, that they must order them at once, or possibly they will be disappointed, the demand being so great, and this being the proper season to forward them. They are sold for 25 cents a thousand. Orders enclosing the amount will be punctually attended to.

JAMES HOUGHTON.

Rochester, Jan. 7, 1836. j7rf3m

Robbins' Planting Machine.

WITH this Machine Corn, Beans, Peas, Broom Corn, Mangel Wurtzel, Turneps, Onions, and seeds of almost every description, can be planted with more system and correctness than can be done in the usual manner of planting with the hand and hoe. One man may easily plant five acres a day, placing the seeds any given distance apart, from two or more inches, and in rows two and a half feet apart.

Machines can be had by applying to REYNOLDS & BATEHAM, Rochester; C. N. BEMENT, Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, Albany; BUSHROD BUCK, Lanesborough, Berkshire county, Mass.; and DANIEL T. BUCK, Lowville, Lewis county, agent and proprietor for making and vending said machines, at all of which places it is intended to keep a supply on hand.

Lowville, Nov. 24, 1835. nov 28-6m

Seed Corn.

THE subscriber has a quantity of the celebrated 12 rowed Dutton Corn, raised by J. Buel. The advantages of raising this corn are its prolific qualities, being easily made to yield from 70 to 80 bushels to the acre, and itsearly maturity, ripening in about 100 days from time of planting.

W. THORBURN, Seedsman,
347 N. Market-st. opposite Post Office.

Albany, Dec. 25.—j9

Fresh White Mulberry Seed.

100 POUNDS of *Genuine White Mulberry Seed*, raised in Connecticut, and warranted the growth of 1835. For sale at the sign of the "GOOD SAMARITAN."

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 5, 1836. jan 16-f4t*

Grass Seed.

CONSTANTLY for sale at the ROCHESTER SEED STORE, *Timothy* or *Spear*, *Red Top* or *Herds*, *Orchard* or *Cocksfoot*, *English Ray*, *Pacey's Perennial Rye*, *Italian Perennial Rye*, and several other foreign grasses, most of which have been successfully tried in this country.

N. B. Cash paid for Grass Seed, Beans, Peas, &c. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM,
No. 5, Arcade Hall.

January 28, 1836. jan 30-ar3wf4w

Monroe Horticultural Garden & NURSERY.

THE subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c.

ALSO—A few hundred of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, the White Italian Mulberry by the hunbred or thousand, Grape Vines of both native and foreign varieties, mosty of large size, for sale by the single vine, hundred or thousand, at reduced prices. The subscriber has a large collection of Green-House Plants of choice and select varieties, and in good condition.

☞ Orders for *Mr.* Rowe's Nursery received by the Publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to those who wish them, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer. ASA ROWE.